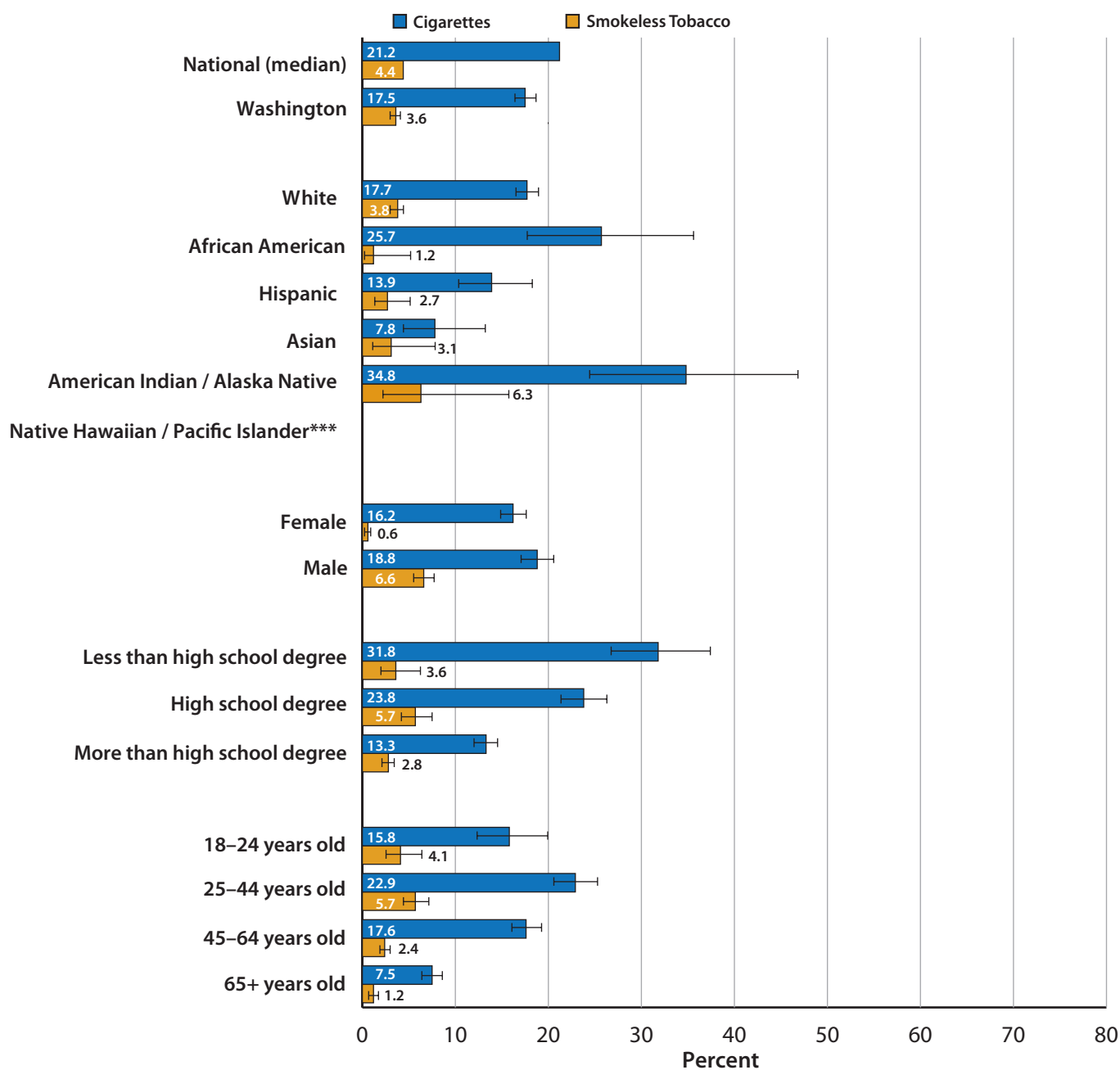


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Washington, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Washington ranked 7th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Washington ranked 19th among the states.

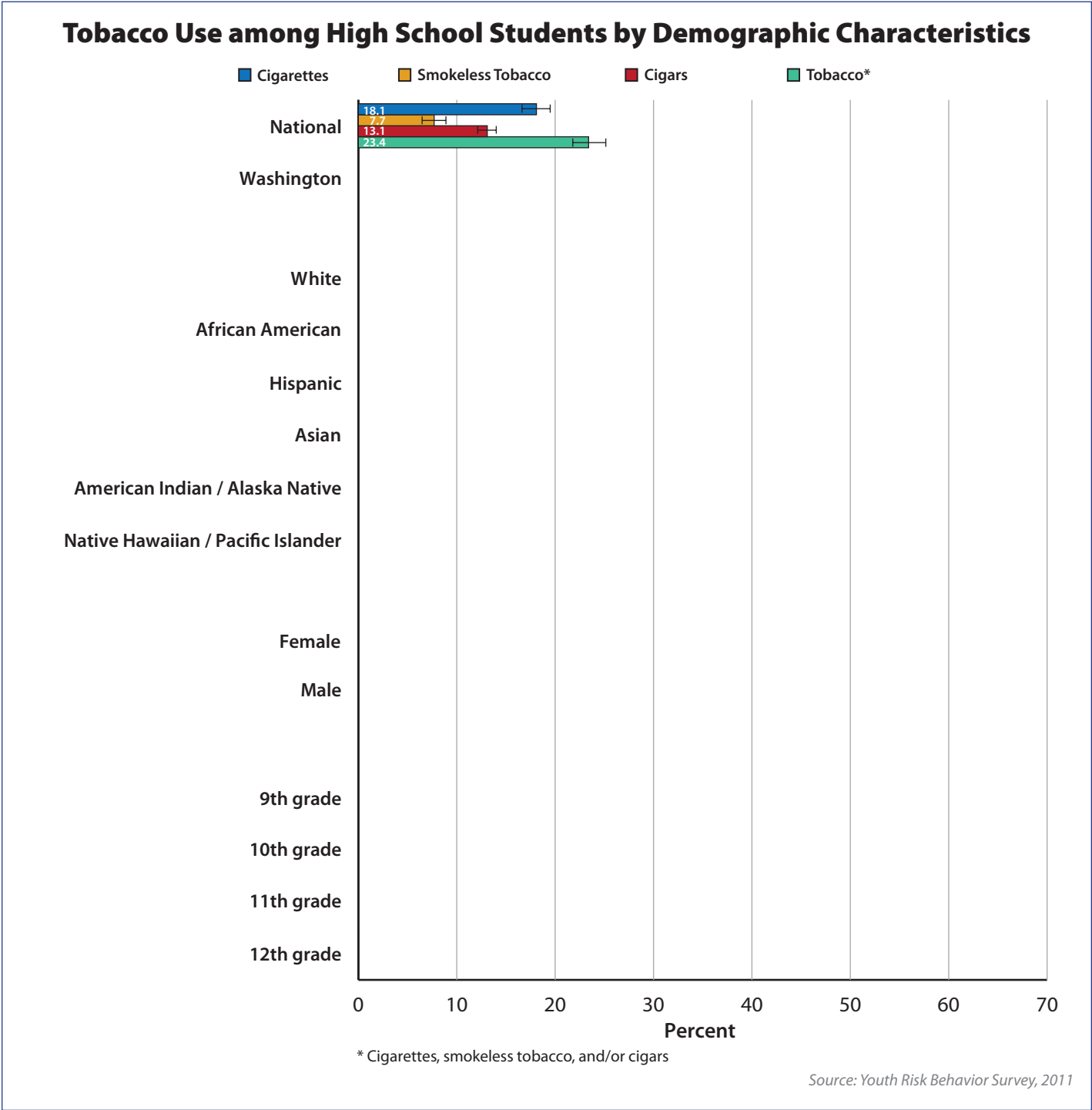
Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Washington had no reported YRBS data in 2011.

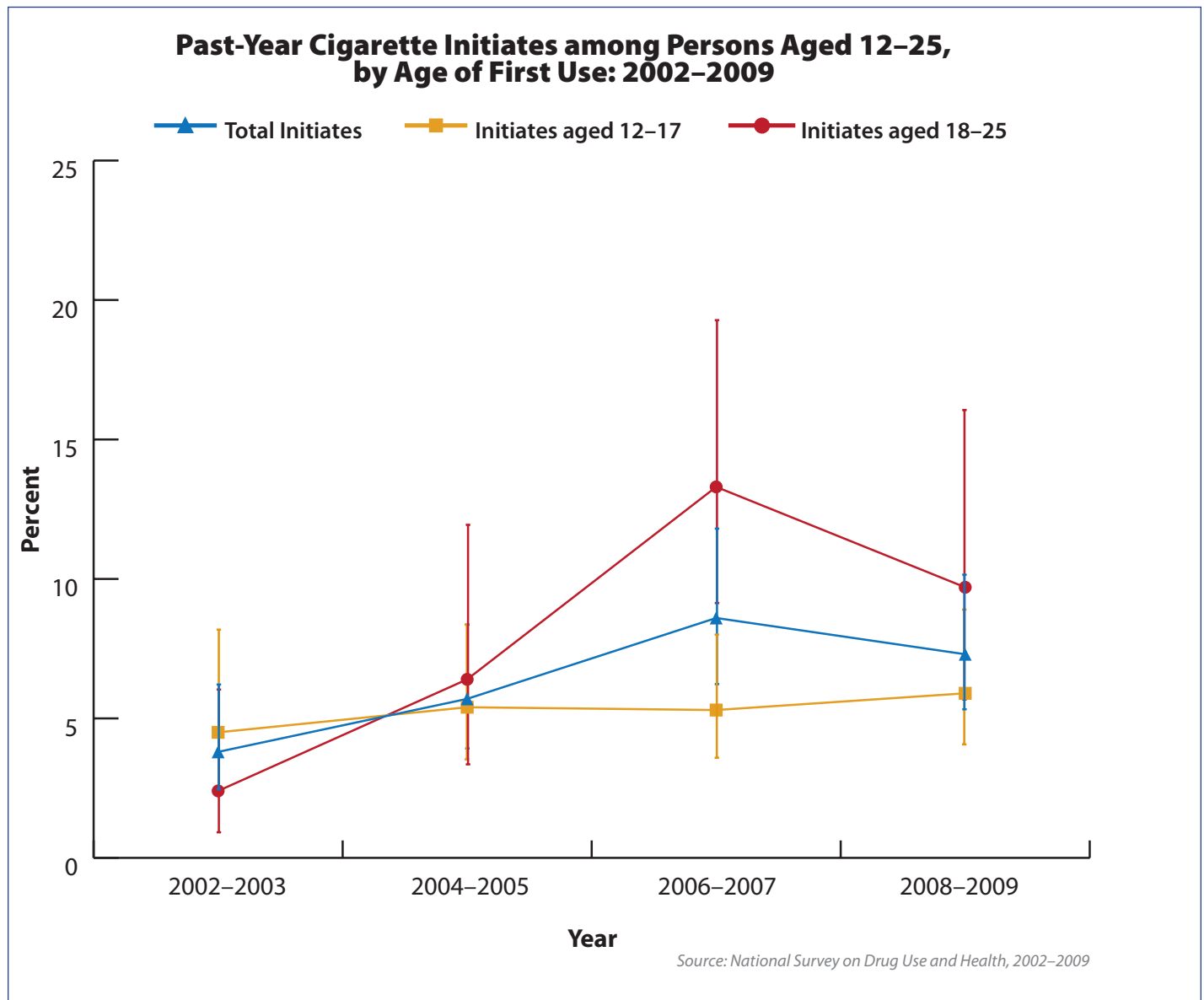


WASHINGTON

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Washington youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.9% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 36th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

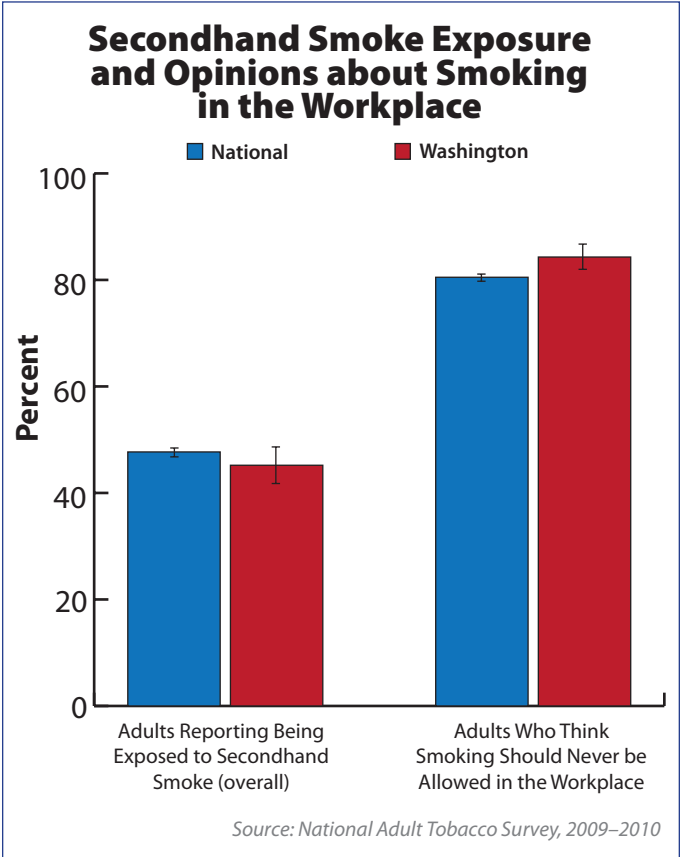
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Washington than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Washington was 45.2%, ranking 19th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Washington adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

| Exposure to Secondhand Smoke | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|-------|----------|---------------|
| Overall | Workplaces | Homes | Vehicles | Public Places |
| 45.2% | 21.2% | 6.7% | 13.0% | 32.4% |

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

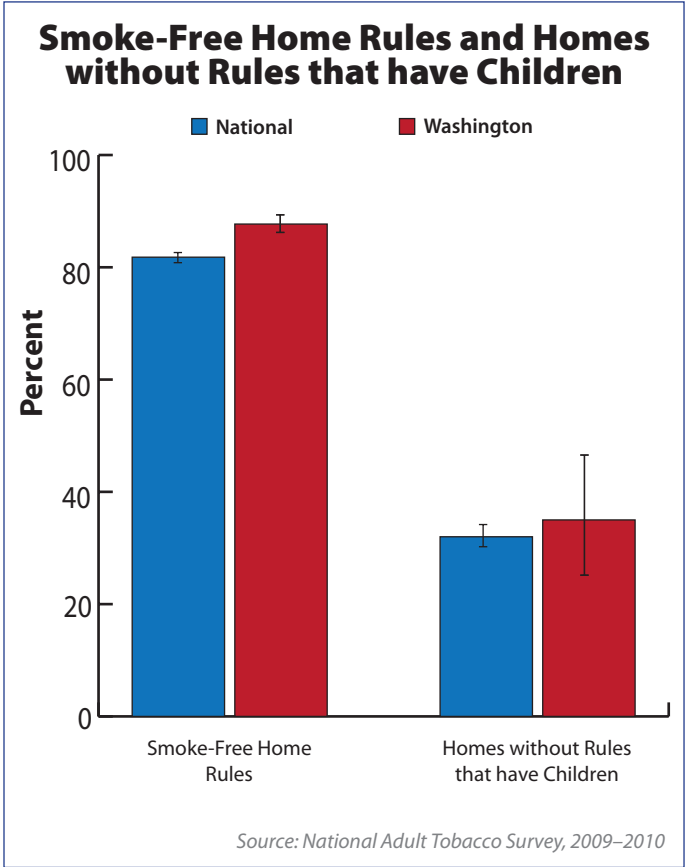


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.3% of adults in Washington thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 11th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 87.7% of adults in Washington reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 5th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 35.0%, ranking 38th among the states.







WASHINGTON

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Washington had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

| Workplaces | Restaurants | Bars | Local Laws Permitted |
|--|---|--|---|
|  Yes |  Yes |  Yes |  No |

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

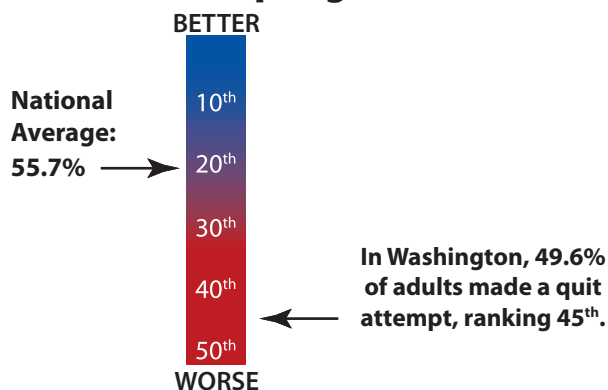
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 49.6% of Washington adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 45th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Washington quitline received 39,912 calls, and 8,461 tobacco users (an estimated 0.9% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications


In 2010, Washington's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Washington provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

| NRTs (One or More) | Varenicline | Bupropion | Counseling (Individual and/or Group) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  Yes | Partial ^b | Partial ^a | Partial ^a |

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

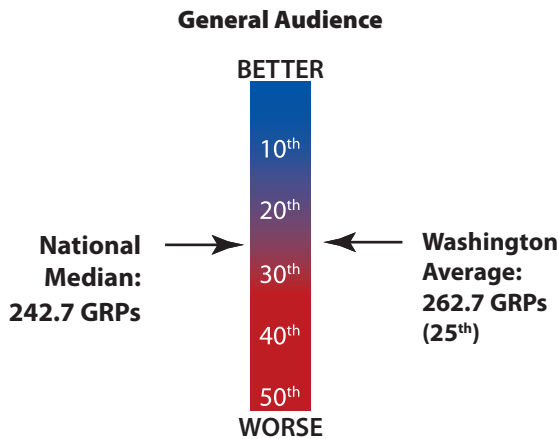
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

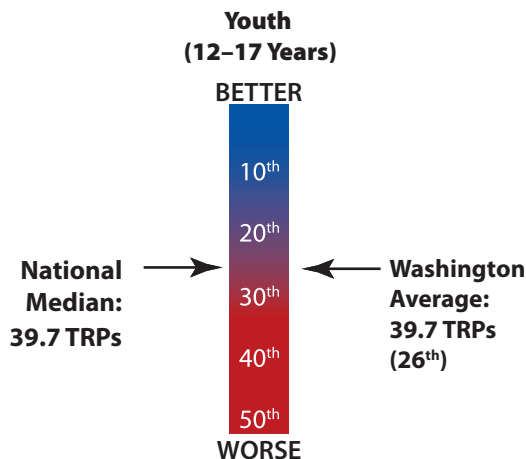
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Washington had an average of 262.7 general audience GRPs and 39.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

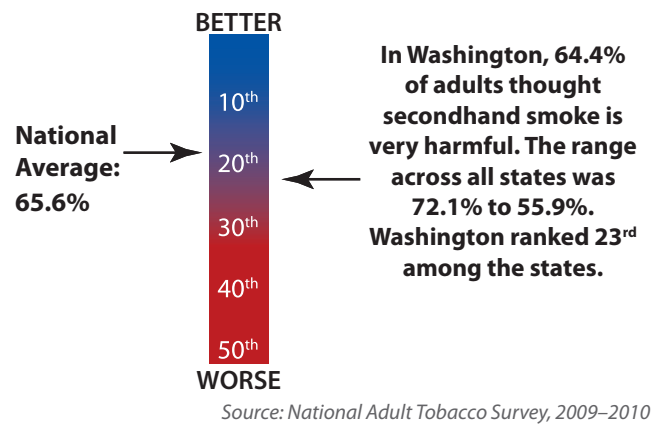


Source: CDC/OSH

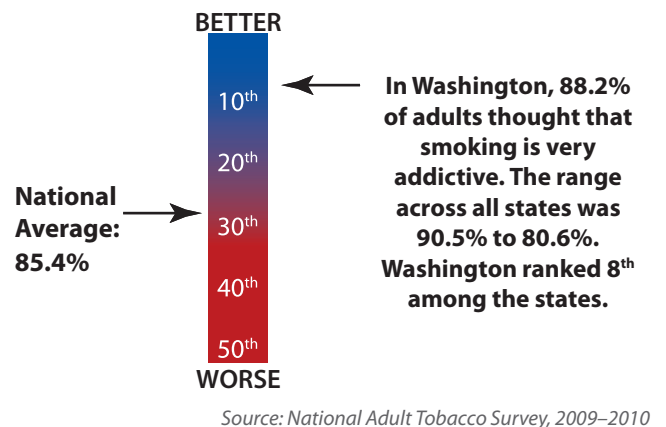
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Washington, 64.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 88.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






WASHINGTON

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Washington allowed local regulation of display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and tobacco product sampling.

State Allows Local Laws





| Promotion | Sampling | Display |
|--|---|--|
|  No |  No |  Yes |

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Washington required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

| Over-the-Counter License Required | Minimum License Fee | Renewal Required (& Frequency) | Penalty to Business | Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco |
|--|---------------------|---|---|--|
|  Yes | \$108.00 |  Yes ^a |  Yes ^b |  Yes |

^a License expires on the master license expiration date and shall continue annually if the license has paid required fees and complied with all provisions.

^b Class C felony

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Washington was \$3.025 per pack, ranking 5th among the states. The tax on cigars was 95% of the taxable sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$3.025 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 95% of the taxable sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Washington, 66.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 34.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Washington smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.44 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Washington smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$42.94 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

